

Company Registration No. 00629944 (England and Wales)

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director P A Mecklenburgh

Secretary A Russell

Company number 00629944

Registered office 8 High Street
Brentwood
Essex
CM14 4AB

Accountants M J Bushell Ltd
8 High Street
Brentwood
Essex
CM14 4AB

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	2		2,257,366		2,289,866
Current assets					
Debtors	3	205,628		24,652	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		72,698	
		<u>205,628</u>		<u>97,350</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(45,648)</u>		<u>(23,343)</u>	
Net current assets			159,980		74,007
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,417,346</u>		<u>2,363,873</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(463,000)		(463,000)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(133,513)</u>		<u>(133,513)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,820,833</u>		<u>1,767,360</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Fair value reserves			1,266,387		1,292,987
Profit and loss reserves			<u>554,346</u>		<u>474,273</u>
Total equity			<u>1,820,833</u>		<u>1,767,360</u>

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017

P A Mecklenburgh
Director

Company Registration No. 00629944

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2015	100	522,744	-	477,069	999,913
Effect of transition to FRS 102	-	(522,744)	522,744	-	-
As restated	100	-	522,744	477,069	999,913
Period ended 31 January 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(2,796)	(2,796)
Fair value adjustment	-	-	770,243	-	770,243
Balance at 31 January 2016	100	-	1,292,987	474,273	1,767,360
Year ended 31 January 2017:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	53,473	53,473
Realised gain	-	-	(26,600)	26,600	-
Balance at 31 January 2017	100	-	1,266,387	554,346	1,820,833

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Longfeld Investment Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 High Street, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 4AB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Longfeld Investment Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income earned entirely within the United Kingdom.

1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Investment property

2017

£

Fair value

At 1 February 2016	2,289,866
Disposals	(32,500)
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At 31 January 2017	2,257,366
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Investment property comprises of numerous residential properties, land and equity mortgages. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 January 2017 by P A Mecklenburgh, the director of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

The investment properties were valued by the Director P A Mecklenburgh & Mcdowalls Chartered Surveyors in January 2016 to their open market value. The increase is shown under revaluation reserve. All subsequent additions are shown at cost.

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	1,298
Corporation tax recoverable	4,151	-
Amounts due from group undertakings	187,302	6,000
Other debtors	14,175	17,354
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	205,628	24,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,641	-
Trade creditors	-	3,780
Corporation tax	19,517	-
Other creditors	5,490	19,563
	<u>45,648</u>	<u>23,343</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>463,000</u>	<u>463,000</u>

The loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the investment properties of the company.

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Administrative expenses	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Entites under common control	<u>3,938</u>	<u>4,126</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties		
Entites under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>9,760</u>

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts owed by related parties		
Entites under common control	156,302	-

LONGFELD INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

7	Related party transactions		(Continued)
	Other related parties	31,000	6,000
		<u>187,302</u>	<u>6,000</u>

8 Directors' transactions

Loans have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
P A Mecklenburgh	3.25	16,603	3,500	273	(6,200)	14,176
		<u>16,603</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>(6,200)</u>	<u>14,176</u>

9 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is the director P A Mecklenburgh via his majority shareholdings.

10 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 February 2015 £	31 January 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		999,913	1,900,873
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Deferred tax on fair value of investment properties	1	-	(133,513)
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>999,913</u>	<u>1,767,360</u>

Reconciliation of loss for the financial period

		2016 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102		(2,796)
Deferred tax on fair value of investment properties	1	<u>-</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.